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A New Species of the Genus *Euplaniceps* (Hymenoptera: Psammocharidae) from California with Microphotographs of the Genitalia of the Two Males of the Genus

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This specimen turned up in a small collection of spider wasps forwarded by P. A. Arnaud, Jr. There is no question as to its location in this genus, since Bradley's paper gives a very excellent description of the genus and keys to the various genera of the tribe as well as keys to the species. Bradley states that the only male known in this genus is *Euplaniceps sausseri* (Kohl), from Chile. The writer has a series of this species in both sexes, and microphotographs of the genitalia and subgenital plate are shown in the plates. Bradley's key to the males (p. 85) locates this male in the genus exactly, but it is probable that his key to the females would have to be modified to the extent that his statement that the wings are banded (p. 83, couplet 1b) would have to be eliminated since the wings of this male are hyaline with no trace of bands. Since the spurs of *E. sausseri* (Kohl) in the male are white, he suggested that this character might be distinctive or vary with the species. Since the spurs in this species are dark, it will be seen that it varies with the species.

Evans' key is incorrect in stating that in the tribe Aporini the propodeum of the male is excavated behind and the sides of the concavity project backward in short vertical ridges. Neither of the two males in this genus has that character, but the propodeum is flat behind, not excavated, and with no ridges, corners

smooth. There are other genera also that do not have a propodeum of that character.

This extends the range of this genus from South America to California.

Euplaniceps aquilonaris n.sp.

Holotype male: Black; face, antennal joints, thorax and legs slightly sericeous in reflected light, much more so at outer posterior corners of propodeum, black in incident light; no upright hair anywhere except a very few on mouth parts; when seen from the sides, the eyes are short, reaching from base of clypeus to much below vertex, their length two-thirds the length from vertex to tip of clypeus, the whole front above eyes, and clypeus flat, posterior orbits about one-third width of eye; the part just back of antennal fossae the highest, but not as a ridge; when seen

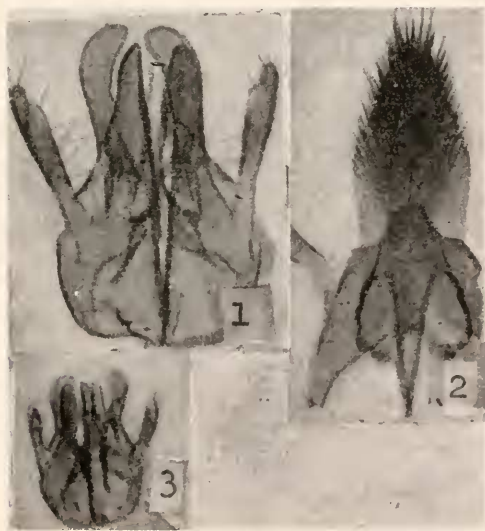


FIG. 1. *Euplaniceps sausseri* (Kohl). Gen. $\times 80$. FIG. 2. *Euplaniceps sausseri*. Subg. $\times 76$. FIG. 3. *Euplaniceps aquilonaris* n.sp. Gen. $\times 95$.

from in front, the inner orbits are parallel, the front is shining, the middle interocular distance is two-thirds the transfacial distance, head as wide as high, ocellar triangle slightly above vertex; ocelli in a low triangle, the lateral ones about two-thirds as far apart as their distance to eyes; antennae rather thick for size of insect, about as long as head and thorax; relative lengths of first four and last two joints are 1.5:0.5:0.5:1.0:0.8:1.2, the third joint as wide as long; antennae above the clypeus about the length of third antennal joint; clypeus one-half as long as wide, pronotum transverse behind; relative length of pronotum, thorax, scutellum, and postscutellum are 3.0:2.2:1.5:0.5; propodeum in a smooth curve with the appressed silvery pubescence at outer corners just barely visible in side view, posterior surface flat and outer corners smooth; thorax as well as rest of body shining; wings almost hyaline, slightly cloudy; marginal cell very small and very narrow, its distance to wing tip twice as long as its length; second cubital cell very short, about three times as long on cubital vein as on marginal, first and second recurrent veins almost parallel, the pocket of third discoidal cell about in the middle between these veins; the first recurrent vein is just apicad of the first intercubital vein and the second recurrent vein is just beyond middle of the second cubital cell; basal vein basad of transverse vein in fore wings, rises vertically and then bends forward sharply; only the posterior tibiae with spines, and a few there; tarsi with only very short spines; longer spur of posterior tarsi almost nine-tenths as long as its metatarsal joint; claws symmetrical, the claw of fore pair bent in deeper curve than those of the last two pairs, which are almost straight, all with a very small tooth; genitalia very small, much smaller than *E. sausseri*, with about the same characters.

Length: Head and thorax 1.85 mm., abdomen 1.60 mm., fore wing 3.0 mm., rear wing 2.3 mm., genitalia length 0.20 mm., width 0.13 mm.

Holotype male: Stanford Univ., Santa Clara Co., CALIFORNIA, IX-29-50, P. H. Arnaud, Jr. (MCZ).

This is a very small species. The subgenital plate has somewhat the same shape as that of *sausseri*. It was lost as it was so

very small that it disappeared in transferring from one alcohol solution to the next.

The two known males of this genus may be separated as follows:

1. Wings hyaline, only slightly colored, no bands; spurs dark; a very small species, about 3.5 mm. long, genitalia 0.20 mm. long \times 0.13 mm. wide. California. *aquilonaris* n.sp.
1. Wings dark with a white crossband about two-thirds toward tip; spurs light; a larger species, about 6.5 mm. long, genitalia 0.53 mm. long \times 0.33 mm. wide, subgenital plate 0.66 mm. long \times 0.20 mm. wide. Chile. *sausseri* (Kohl)

The small size of the genitalia of the new species can be judged from the fact that it is magnified more than *E. sausseri* (95 to 80) and yet it is much smaller.

LITERATURE REFERENCES

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Notes on Stamford Bloodsucking Flies (Diptera)

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Observations over a period of four years were made on the bloodsucking flies attracted to a tethered pony in North Stamford, Connecticut. Approximate numbers of the Diptera observed were tabulated and are herewith presented to show the relative abundance of the species concerned.

BLOOD-SUCKING DIPTERA COLLECTED OR OBSERVED ON TETHERED PONY, NORTH STAMFORD, CONN. 1944-1947 (INCL.)

I. April and May	
Black flies, mostly <i>Simulium hirtipes</i>	75,000
Mosquitoes, <i>Aedes</i> spp.	50
II. June	
June fly, <i>Tabanus lasiophthalmus</i> Macq.	750
Early horse fly, <i>Tabanus carolinensis</i> Macq.	12